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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

NOVEMBER 1, 1941

VOL. V, No. 123—PUBLICATION 1657

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National Defense

NAVY AND TOTAL DEFENSE DAY

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT¹

[Released to the press by the White House October 27]

Five months ago tonight I proclaimed to the American people the existence of a state of unlimited emergency.²

Since then much has happened. Our Army and Navy are temporarily in Iceland in the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Hitler has attacked shipping in areas close to the Americas throughout the Atlantic.

Many American-owned merchant ships have been sunk on the high seas. One American destroyer was attacked on September fourth. Another destroyer was attacked and hit on October seventeenth. Eleven brave and loyal men of our Navy were killed by the Nazis.

We have wished to avoid shooting. But the shooting has started. And history has recorded who fired the first shot. In the long run, however, all that will matter is who fired the last shot.

America has been attacked. The U.S.S. *Kearny* is not just a Navy ship. She belongs to every man, woman, and child in this Nation.

Illinois, Alabama, California, North Carolina, Ohio, Louisiana, Texas, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Arkansas, New York, Virginia—those are the home States of the honored dead and wounded of the *Kearny*. Hitler's torpedo was directed at every American, whether he lives on our seacoasts or in the innermost part of the Nation, far from the seas and far from the guns

and tanks of the marching hordes of would-be conquerors of the world.

The purpose of Hitler's attack was to frighten the American people off the high seas—to force us to make a trembling retreat. This is not the first time he has misjudged the American spirit. That spirit is now aroused.

If our national policy were to be dominated by the fear of shooting, then all of our ships and those of our sister republics would have to be tied up in home harbors. Our Navy would have to remain respectfully—abjectly—behind any line which Hitler might decree on any ocean as his own dictated version of his own war zone.

Naturally we reject that absurd and insulting suggestion. We reject it because of our own self-interest, our own self-respect, and our own good faith. Freedom of the seas is now, as it has always been, the fundamental policy of this Government.

Hitler has often protested that his plans for conquest do not extend across the Atlantic Ocean. His submarines and raiders prove otherwise. So does the entire design of his new world-order.

For example, I have in my possession a secret map made in Germany by Hitler's government—by the planners of the new world-order. It is a map of South America and a part of Central America as Hitler proposes to reorganize it. Today in this area there are 14 separate countries. The geographical experts of Berlin, however, have ruthlessly obliterated all existing

¹ Delivered October 27, 1941.

² Bulletin of May 31, 1941, p. 654.

boundary lines and have divided South America into five vassal states, bringing the whole continent under their domination. And they have also so arranged it that the territory of one of these new puppet states includes the Republic of Panama and our great lifeline—the Panama Canal.

This map makes clear the Nazi design not only against South America but against the United States itself.

Your Government has in its possession another document made in Germany by Hitler's government. It is a detailed plan, which, for obvious reasons, the Nazis did not wish to publicize just yet, but which they are ready to impose on a dominated world—if Hitler wins. It is a plan to abolish all existing religions—Protestant, Catholic, Mohammedan, Hindu, Buddhist, and Jewish alike. The property of all churches will be seized by the Reich. The cross and all other symbols of religion are to be forbidden. The clergy are to be forever silenced under penalty of the concentration camps, where even now so many fearless men are being tortured because they placed God above Hitler.

In the place of the churches of our civilization, there is to be set up an International Nazi Church—a church which will be served by orators sent out by the Nazi government. In the place of the Bible, the words of *Mein Kampf* will be imposed and enforced as Holy Writ. And in place of the cross of Christ will be put two symbols—the swastika and the naked sword.

The God of Blood and Iron will take the place of the God of Love and Mercy.

These grim truths which I have told you of the present and future plans of Hitlerism will of course be hotly denied tomorrow in the controlled press and radio of the Axis Powers. And some Americans will continue to insist that Hitler's plans need not worry us—and that we should not concern ourselves with anything that goes on beyond rifle shot of our own shores.

The protestations of these American citizens—few in number—will, as usual, be paraded with

applause through the Axis press and radio during the next few days, in an effort to convince the world that the majority of Americans are opposed to their duly chosen Government, and in reality are only waiting to jump on Hitler's bandwagon when it comes this way.

The motive of such Americans is not the point at issue. The fact is that Nazi propaganda continues in desperation to seize upon such isolated statements as proof of American disunity.

The Nazis have made up their own list of modern American heroes. It is, fortunately, a short list. I am glad that it does not contain my name.

All of us Americans, of all opinions, are faced with the choice between the kind of world we want to live in and the kind of world which Hitler and his hordes would impose upon us.

None of us wants to burrow under the ground and live in total darkness like a comfortable mole.

The forward march of Hitlerism can be stopped—and it will be stopped.

Very simply and very bluntly—we are pledged to pull our own oar in the destruction of Hitlerism.

And when we have helped to end the curse of Hitlerism we shall help to establish a new peace which will give to decent people everywhere a better chance to live and prosper in security and in freedom and in faith.

Each day that passes we are producing and providing more and more arms for the men who are fighting on actual battlefronts. That is our primary task.

And it is the Nation's will that these vital arms and supplies of all kinds shall neither be locked up in American harbors nor sent to the bottom of the sea. It is the Nation's will that America shall deliver the goods. In open defiance of that will, our ships have been sunk and our sailors have been killed.

I say that we do not propose to take this lying down.

Our determination not to take it lying down has been expressed in the orders to the American Navy to shoot on sight. Those orders stand.

Furthermore, the House of Representatives has already voted to amend part of the Neutrality Act of 1939, today outmoded by force of violent circumstances. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has also recommended elimination of other hamstringing provisions in that act. That is the course of honesty and of realism.

Our American merchant ships must be armed to defend themselves against the rattlesnakes of the sea.

Our American merchant ships must be free to carry our American goods into the harbors of our friends.

Our American merchant ships must be protected by our American Navy.

It can never be doubted that the goods will be delivered by this Nation, whose Navy believes in the tradition of "Damn the torpedoes; full speed ahead!"

Our national will must speak from every assembly line in our vast industrial machine. Our factories and our shipyards are constantly expanding. Our output must be multiplied.

It cannot be hampered by the selfish obstruction of a small but dangerous minority of industrial managers who hold out for extra profits or for "business as usual". It cannot be hampered by the selfish obstruction of a small but dangerous minority of labor leaders who are a menace to the true cause of labor itself, as well as to the Nation as a whole.

The lines of our essential defense now cover all the seas, and to meet the extraordinary demands of today and tomorrow our Navy grows to unprecedented size. Our Navy is ready for action. Indeed, units of it in the Atlantic patrol are in action. Its officers and men need no praise from me.

Our new Army is steadily developing the strength needed to withstand the aggressors. Our soldiers of today are worthy of the proudest traditions of the United States Army. But

traditions cannot shoot down dive bombers or destroy tanks. That is why we must and shall provide, for every one of our soldiers, equipment and weapons—not merely as good but better than that of any other army on earth. And we are doing that right now.

For this—and all of this—is what we mean by total national defense.

The first objective of that defense is to stop Hitler. He can be stopped and can be compelled to dig in. And that will be the beginning of his downfall, because dictatorship of the Hitler type can live only through continuing victories—increasing conquests.

The facts of 1918 are proof that a mighty German Army and a tired German people can crumble rapidly and go to pieces when they are faced with successful resistance.

Nobody who admires qualities of courage and endurance can fail to be stirred by the full-fledged resistance of the Russian people. The Russians are fighting for their own soil and their own homes. Russia needs all kinds of help—planes, tanks, guns, medical supplies, and other aids—toward the successful defense against the invaders. From the United States and from Britain she is getting great quantities of those essential supplies. But the needs of her huge army will continue—and our help and British help will have to continue!

The other day the Secretary of State of the United States was asked by a Senator to justify our giving aid to Russia. His reply was: "The answer to that depends on how anxious a person is to stop and destroy the march of Hitler in his conquest of the world. If he were anxious enough to defeat Hitler, he would not worry about who was helping to defeat him."

Upon our American production falls the colossal task of equipping our own armed forces and helping to supply the British, the Russians, and the Chinese. In the performance of that task we dare not fail. And we will not fail.

It has not been easy for us Americans to adjust ourselves to the shocking realities of a world in which the principles of common hu-

manity and common decency are being mowed down by the firing squads of the Gestapo. We have enjoyed many of God's blessings. We have lived in a broad and abundant land, and by our industry and productivity we have made it flourish.

There are those who say that our great good fortune has betrayed us—that we are now no match for the regimented masses who have been trained in the Spartan ways of ruthless brutality. They say that we have grown fat and flabby and lazy—and that we are doomed.

But those who say that know nothing of America or of American life.

They do not know that this land is great because it is a land of endless challenge. Our country was first populated, and it has been steadily developed, by men and women in whom

there burned the spirit of adventure and restlessness and individual independence which will not tolerate oppression.

Ours has been a story of vigorous challenges which have been accepted and overcome—challenges of uncharted seas, of wild forests and desert plains, of raging floods and withering drought, of foreign tyrants and domestic strife, of staggering problems—social, economic, and physical; and we have come out of them the most powerful nation—and the freest—in all of history.

Today in the face of this newest and greatest challenge, we Americans have cleared our decks and taken our battle stations. We stand ready in the defense of our Nation and the faith of our fathers to do what God has given us the power to see as our full duty.

OFFICE OF LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION

The President, by Executive order dated October 28, 1941 (no. 8926),¹ established the Office of Lend-Lease Administration in the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President and simultaneously revoked the Executive order of May 2, 1941 establishing the Division of Defense Aid Reports.²

The new Executive order provides that there shall be at the head of the Office an Administrator, appointed by the President, who is authorized and directed "to exercise any power or authority conferred upon the President by the [Lend-Lease] act and by the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, and any acts

amendatory or supplemental thereto, with respect to any nation whose defense the President shall have found to be vital to the defense of the United States: *Provided*, That the master agreement with each nation receiving lend-lease aid, setting forth the general terms and conditions under which such nation is to receive such aid, shall be negotiated by the State Department, with the advice of the Economic Defense Board and the Office of Lend-Lease Administration."

The Administrator is directed to make "appropriate arrangements with the Economic Defense Board for the review and clearance of lend-lease transactions which affect the economic defense of the United States as defined in Executive Order No. 8839 of July 30, 1941."³

¹ 6 F.R. 5519.

² 6 F.R. 2301.

³ *Bulletin* of August 2, 1941, p. 97; 6 F.R. 3823.

American Republics

RESIGNATION OF JOSEPHUS DANIELS AS AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO

[Released to the press by the White House October 31]

The President has received the following letter of resignation from Josephus Daniels, Ambassador to Mexico:

"DEAR FRANKLIN:

"It is with sincere regret that I am impelled by family reasons to tender my resignation as your Ambassador to Mexico to which diplomatic post you did me the honor to appoint me in March 1933. The physicians of my wife advise that her health will not justify her continuance in the responsible though agreeable duties which devolve upon the wife of the Ambassador to Mexico. And no one knows better than you that I cannot carry on without her.

"It gives us both a sense of the deepest regret to sever the delightful relations with friends in the Mexican Government, colleagues in the diplomatic corps of which I am dean, members of our Embassy staff and many Mexican and other friends with whom our associations have been so pleasant that we will ever cherish them. During our stay in Mexico we have been the recipients of the most gracious hospitality.

"When you did me the honor to nominate me to the post I am now relinquishing, I went to Mexico animated by a single purpose: to incarnate your policy of the Good Neighbor. My constant aim has been to truly interpret the friendship of our country to our nearest southern neighbors. I have visited all parts of the republic as a Good Will Ambassador, never asking anything for any of my countrymen except what our country extends to Mexicans sojourning in the United States. I am glad to report to you that from the day of assuming the duties I have found cordial reciprocation of the sentiment of friendship expressed in your inaugural address.

"In laying down the duties, I need not assure you of my appreciation for the opportunity of serving our country in this important post. I know also that I need not tell you of my happiness in having been a part of your administration which has been distinguished by its devotion to the common weal, and which has, in conjunction with the other twenty Pan-American republics, secured continental solidarity. I am happy to tell you that the relations between Mexico and the United States are on the most sincerely friendly basis in their history and that both are firmly united to prevent any infiltration of alien isms or forces on this hemisphere from any quarter.

"In the great tasks that lie ahead, I will be happy, with voice and pen and in any other way that opens, to give any aid in carrying out the great policies for which your administration has won world approval.

"Affectionately yours,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS"

In the letter accepting the Ambassador's resignation, the President said:

"DEAR CHIEF:

"As you know, I have been worried for some time about your wife's health and hoping all the while that it would justify you both staying on in Mexico.

"Nevertheless, it comes to me as a real shock that we have to face the situation and that the country will have to do without the services of its Ambassador to Mexico, who perhaps, more than anyone else, has exemplified the true spirit of the good neighbor in the foreign field.

"That you have succeeded so completely is the testimony that in a position which, as we all

know, was difficult when you first assumed it, our relations with our southern neighbor have, largely because of you, become relations of understanding and real friendship.

"I know that you will miss your colleagues and friends in Mexico City and I think you can realize my own feelings in not having my old Chief as an intimate part of the Administration.

"However, what must be, must be. I can only hope that your good wife's health will improve in her own home in Raleigh.

"I think that it is right that you should make a short trip to Mexico City in order to take farewell of all your friends there, and to present my very warm personal regards to President Camacho and to his Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

"I hope, therefore, that it will be agreeable if I do not accept your resignation until you have returned from a short visit to Mexico and completed such leave as may be due you.

"With my affectionate regards to you both, I am

"As ever yours,

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico gave out the following statement in translation to the press concerning the resignation of American Ambassador Daniels:

"I have just heard the report of the resignation of Mr. Daniels. Upon the departure of Mr. Daniels from Mexico, the sincerest sentiments of friendship, respect, and admiration of the Mexican people will accompany him.

"His work in bringing about closer relations between our two countries has been of inestimable value. With truly democratic dignity he represented in Mexico the greatest virtues of the American people. I am sure that the exemplary conduct of Mr. Daniels will be continued by any successor whom the Government of the United States may appoint.

"From a purely personal point of view both my wife and I have a great affection for the Ambassador and Mrs. Daniels, and we hope that their departure from Mexico may be followed by frequent visits to this country where they are justly held in warm and friendly regard."

VISIT TO WASHINGTON OF VENEZUELAN ECONOMIC MISSION

STATEMENT BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

[Released to the press October 29]

Vice President Wallace made the following statement on October 29 upon the completion of the visit to Washington of the Venezuelan Economic Mission headed by Dr. Herrera Mendoza, President of the Banco Central de Venezuela:

"The Venezuelan Economic Mission, supplementing the valuable cooperation of the Venezuelan Embassy, has successfully carried its task of presenting to officials of this Government a detailed exposition of Venezuela's essential import needs. The Government of the United States is keenly appreciative of the necessity of maintaining exports of materials essential to

Venezuela, and will take every step commensurate with the requirements of the defense program in order to do so. Officials of this Government have consequently studied with the greatest care the statement of needs so ably presented by Messrs. Herrera Mendoza and Boulton, and are prepared to accept it in principle as the basis for allocation of materials for export to Venezuela.

"The presentation of needs by the Venezuelan Economic Mission, the first comprehensive exposition made to this Government, will now be presented to the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board for action. It is expected that spe-

cific allocations will be made in the immediate future.

"It is essential that similar studies of requirements be presented by all of the other American republics.

"In the course of their work in the United States Messrs. Herrera Mendoza and Boulton

have evidenced an understanding of the serious problems confronting the United States, and on returning to Venezuela will be able to explain to their Government and people the strain which the gigantic defense effort is placing on normal productive facilities in this country."

Europe

THE NATIONAL REICH'S CHURCH OF GERMANY

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE¹

[Excerpts]

You are holding a Christian meeting in full freedom. You take this for granted as a natural right. It is difficult for us in America to realize that in a great part of the world a meeting such as this would be impossible.

And yet, most of American history has been influenced by the fact that the men and women who came here wished to have the right to maintain their religion, and were prepared to defend that right to the limit.

It happens that we now have the plan for reorganizing religion which is being discussed in Germany by a most influential group in the Nazi government. It is sufficiently interesting to give in full:

"The Program of the National Reich's Church of Germany

"First. The National Reich's Church of Germany categorically claims the exclusive right and the exclusive power to control all churches within the borders of the Reich; it declares these to be national churches of the German Reich.

"Second. The German people must not serve the National Reich's Church of Germany. The

National Reich's Church is absolutely and exclusively in the service of but one doctrine: race and nation.

"Third. The field of activity of the National Reich's Church of Germany will expand to the limits of Germany's territorial and colonial possessions.

"Fourth. The National Reich's Church of Germany does not force any German to seek membership therein. The National Reich's Church will do everything within its power to secure the adherence of every German soul. Other churches or similar communities and unions, particularly such as are under international control or management, cannot and shall not be tolerated in Germany.

"Fifth. The National Reich's Church of Germany is determined to exterminate irrevocably and by every means the strange and foreign Christian faiths imported into Germany in the ill-omened year 800.

"Sixth. The existing churches may not be architecturally altered, as they represent the property of the German nation, German culture and to a certain extent the historical development of the nation. As property of the German nation they are not only to be valued but to be preserved.

¹ Delivered at a dinner held in connection with the annual meeting of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, Columbus, Ohio, October 25, 1941.

"Seventh. The National Reich's Church of Germany has no scribes, pastors, chaplains, or priests but National Reich orators are to speak in them.

"Eighth. The National Reich's Church of Germany services are held only in the evening and not in the morning. These services are to take place on Saturdays with solemn illumination.

"Ninth. In the National Reich's Church of Germany German men and women, German youths and girls will acknowledge God and his eternal works.

"Tenth. The National Reich's Church of Germany irrevocably strives for complete union with the state. It must obey the state as one of its servants. As such it demands that all landed possessions of all churches and religious denominations be handed over to the state. It forbids that in future churches should secure ownership of even the smallest piece of German soil or that such be ever given back to them. Not the churches conquer and cultivate land and soil but exclusively the German nation, the German state.

"Eleventh. The National Reich's Church of Germany orators may never be those who today emphasize with all tricks and cunning verbally and in writing the necessity of maintaining and teaching of Christianity in Germany; they not only lie to themselves but also to the German nation goaded by their love of the positions they hold and the sweet bread they eat.

"Twelfth. The National Reich's Church of Germany orators hold office, government officials under Civil Service rules.

"Thirteenth. The National Reich's Church of Germany demands immediate cessation of the publishing and dissemination of the Bible in Germany as well as the publication of Sunday papers, pamphlets, publications and books of religious nature.

"Fourteenth. The National Reich's Church of Germany has to take severe measures in order to prevent the Bible and other Christian publications being imported into Germany.

"Fifteenth. The National Reich's Church of Germany declares that to it, and therefore to the

German nation, it has been decided Fuehrer's *Mein Kampf* is the greatest of all documents. It is conscious that this book contains not only the greatest, and that it embodies the purest and truest ethics for the present and future life of our nation.

"Sixteenth. The National Reich's Church of Germany has made it its sacred duty to use all its energy to popularize the coeternal *Mein Kampf* and to let every German live and complete his life according to this book.

"Seventeenth. The National Reich's Church of Germany demands that further editions of this book, whatever form they may take, be in content and pagination exactly similar to the present popular edition.

"Eighteenth. The National Reich's Church of Germany will clear away from its altars all crucifixes, Bibles and pictures of Saints.

"Nineteenth. On the altars there must be nothing but *Mein Kampf*, to the German nation and therefore to God the most sacred book, and to the left of the altar a sword.

"Twentieth. The National Reich's Church of Germany speakers must, during National Reich's Church services, propound this book to the congregation to the best of their knowledge and ability.

"Twenty-first. The National Reich's Church of Germany does not acknowledge forgiveness of sins. It represents the standpoint which it will always proclaim that a sin once committed will be ruthlessly punished by the honorable and indestructible laws of nature and punishment will follow during the sinner's lifetime.

"Twenty-second. The National Reich's Church of Germany repudiates the christening of German children, particularly the christening with water and the Holy Ghost.

"Twenty-third. The parents of a child must only take the German oath before the altar which is worded as follows:

"The man: 'In the name of God I take this Holy oath that I, the father of this child, and my wife, are of proven Aryan descent. As a father I agree to bring up this child in the German spirit and as a member of the German race.'

"The woman: 'In the name of God I take this Holy oath that I (name) bore my husband a child and that my husband is the father of this child and that I, its mother, am of proven Aryan descent. As a mother I swear to bring up this child in the German spirit and as a member of the German race.' The German diploma can only be issued to newly born children on the strength of the German oath.

"Twenty-fourth. The National Reich's Church of Germany abolishes confirmation and religious education as well as the communion and the religious preparation for the communion. The educational institutions are, and remain, the family, the schools, the German youth, the Hitler youth, and the Union of German girls.

"Twenty-fifth. In order that school graduation of our German youth be given an especially solemn character, all National Reich's Churches of Germany must put themselves at the disposal of German youth, the Hitler youth and the Union of German girls, on the day of the state's youth, which will be on the Friday before Easter. On this day, the leaders of these organizations exclusively may speak.

"Twenty-sixth. The marriage ceremony of German men and women will consist of taking an oath of faithfulness and placing the right hand on the sword. There will not be any unworthy kneeling in the National Reich's Church of Germany ceremonies.

"Twenty-seventh. The National Reich's Church of Germany declares the tenth day before Whit Sunday to be the national holiday of the German family.

"Twenty-eighth. The National Reich's Church of Germany rejects the customary day of prayer and atonement. It demands that this be transferred to the holiday commemorating the laying of the foundation stone of the National Reich's Church.

"Twenty-ninth. The National Reich's Church of Germany will not tolerate the establishment of any new clerical religious insignia.

"Thirtieth. On the day of its foundation the Christian cross must be removed from all churches, cathedrals and chapels within the Reich and its colonies, and it must be super-

sed by the only unconquerable symbol of Germany, the 'Haken Krevz'."

Sometimes we are asked in Washington why plans of this kind should interest the United States. It is said that this sort of thing may go on in Europe, but that it cannot affect America.

But it so happens that we have long known that the Nazi group in Germany planned to conquer the entire world. It is not easy for Americans to realize that any group of people could seriously undertake world-conquest, or that by any possibility they could carry it out.

Yet, the fact is that they have planned it; and it is known to everyone who has had any contact with German affairs.

The fact also is that they probably can carry it out unless there is resolute determination on the part of the remaining free nations to stop that conquest.

So far as the Western Hemisphere is concerned, their plan includes following up the seizure of Europe with virtual control of the seas or the main sea lanes. This may take time, but they have calculated that with European resources they will be able to outmatch the remaining nations on the sea as they have already outmatched the nations of the European Continent in land armament.

Anticipating that they will be able to use the seas freely, they have had advance groups working in South America for several years. These include propagandists, organizers, and spies; a day rarely goes by that does not bring some fresh proof of this to us in the State Department.

If it becomes possible for the would-be conquerors to back these groups with available force, at sea or in the air or both, they would become a formidable menace.

It is likewise believed by that group that the United States would cease to be formidable, since she would then be cut off economically and politically from necessary raw materials, from overseas markets, and from any possibility of joining with others overseas.

A few Americans sometimes tell us that there is no reason to do anything now because undoubtedly the movement of these Nazi con-

querors will exhaust itself, either in Europe or on the seas. But I think no responsible officer of government would care to gamble the safety of the United States on mere good fortune. Nation after nation on the continent of Europe made that same gamble, and, failing to unite with other free nations in the common defense, they have been enslaved one by one.

For that reason, I suggest that the right of groups like the Y. M. C. A. to continue their work is not a right to be taken for granted, but a privilege for which our fathers struggled and which we, in our time, must be prepared to defend.

The Near East

NEAR EASTERN LECTURE SERIES

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE¹

[Released to the press October 28]

I am happy to extend my best wishes to the organizers and subscribers to this series of lectures on the countries of the Near East. It is unnecessary to stress that such meetings as this, where speakers fully express their opinions, are an important element in our democratic process.

The countries of the Near East used to seem very remote from us, but in recent years we have come to realize that what happens in Iran and Afghanistan, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, and Ethiopia necessarily has its repercussions in the Western Hemisphere.

Certain countries under the jurisdiction of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs were among the first with which we had treaty relations. Thus treaties of "Peace and Friendship" were concluded prior to 1800 with Morocco, Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis. Indeed, the first Legation building which this Government acquired abroad was at Tangier, Morocco. This was in 1821, and it is interesting to note that this building, which still serves as our Legation, was acquired not by purchase but by gift from the Sultan of Morocco.

Today, however, you are commencing a series of lectures on countries further to the east, in

the area which can best be described as the Middle East. The first American treaty with a country in that area was the treaty of 1830 with Turkey. Even before that time, however, we had been represented by a consul at Smyrna (now Izmir), and Yankee clippers were a familiar sight in that port, exchanging the products of the New World for rugs, tapestries, and other articles produced by oriental craftsmen. Even before we commenced official relations with Turkey, American missionaries had established themselves in Turkish territory, particularly Syria. Monuments to those early educators are found today in imposing institutions, such as Robert College at Istanbul and the American University at Beirut. Our educational and philanthropic institutions spread throughout the Ottoman Empire, not only in Syria and within the boundaries of present-day Turkey but also in Egypt, Palestine, and Iraq. These institutions also grew up in Iran (with which Government was concluded a treaty in 1856) and in India and Burma.

Up until the end of the World War, American interests in the Near East were largely educational, religious, and philanthropic. Immediately after the war our philanthropic work actually increased, notably because of the activities of such organizations as the Near East Relief. Simultaneously our trade started to grow by leaps and bounds. For the manufactured

¹ Read on behalf of the Secretary of State by Mr. Wallace Murray, Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs of the Department of State, at the Near Eastern Lecture Series program, Washington, October 28, 1941.

goods produced in the United States, we obtained such products as tobacco from Greece and Turkey, long-staple cotton from Egypt, dates from Iraq, rugs from Iran, and numerous raw materials from India. At the same time American capital began to make investments in that area. This was particularly true of American petroleum companies, several of which have developed important fields in Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and the Arab states on the Persian Gulf. Nor should we forget the work of American archeologists in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, and Iran. Anyone who has seen the results of the labors of these scientists in such places as Persepolis, Antioch, and Luxor must be impressed by this evidence of American learning in distant lands.

Our relations with the countries of the Middle East have always been of a friendly character, and I am happy to say that this is particularly true at the present time. I am certain that once an end has been put to the depredations of those powers which are bent on world-aggression, our relations with our friends and neighbors in the Middle East will grow and prosper to our mutual advantage.

I feel sure that through this series of lectures you will gain a clearer insight, not only into the political and economic situation in the Near and Middle East but also an increased respect for and understanding of the culture of those ancient peoples who have contributed so much to our own civilization.

Commercial Policy

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA

PROCLAMATION OF THE AGREEMENT

[Released to the press October 31]

On October 31, 1941 the President proclaimed the trade agreement between the United States and Argentina signed at Buenos Aires on October 14, 1941.

In accordance with the provisions of article

XVIII, the provisions of the agreement will be applied provisionally on and after November 15, 1941. The agreement will enter definitively into force after the exchange of the instrument of ratification and the proclamation, as provided in article XVII.

GENERALIZATION OF TRADE-AGREEMENT DUTIES

[Released to the press October 31]

The President on October 31, 1941 addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the application of duties and other import restrictions proclaimed in connection with the trade agreement signed on October 14, 1941 with the Argentine Republic and other trade agreements heretofore entered into. A copy of the President's letter is printed below.

As in previous letters of this nature, the present letter directs that the proclaimed duties and other import restrictions shall be applied gener-

ally to products of all foreign countries, with appropriate provision for the special treatment applicable to Cuba in accordance with our trade agreement with that country. The letter likewise continues the directions contained in previous letters since 1935 withholding the benefits of trade-agreement reductions to products of Germany because of the discriminatory treatment of American commerce by that country.

The Trade Agreements Act authorizes the President to suspend the application of trade-agreement rates of duty to products of any

country because of its discriminatory treatment of American commerce or because of other acts or policies which tend to defeat the purposes of the act. In the administration of this provision of the act, the Department follows closely the acts and policies of foreign countries, including those which under present abnormal circumstances have very little or no trade with the United States and therefore derive little or no benefit from the generalization to them of the reduced rates of duty provided for in our trade agreements.

Although no decision has been made in connection with the issuance of the present generalization letter to suspend the application of trade-agreement rates of duty to products of any country other than Germany, the Department will continue to follow closely all aspects of the matter with a view to recommending appropriate action to the President as circumstances warrant.

"THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, October 31, 1941.

"The Honorable HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
"Secretary of the Treasury.

"MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

"Pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by the Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, approved June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 943), as extended by Joint Resolutions approved March 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 24), and April 12, 1940 (54 Stat. 107), I hereby direct that the duties and other import restrictions proclaimed in connection with the trade agreement signed on October 14, 1941 with the Argentine Republic, and all other duties and all other import restrictions now in effect and heretofore proclaimed in connection with trade agreements (other than the trade agreement with Cuba signed on August 24, 1934, as amended) entered into under the authority of the said Act, as originally enacted or as extended, shall be applied on and after the effective date of such duties and other import restrictions, or, as the case may be, shall continue to be applied on and from the date of this letter, to articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of all foreign countries, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, whether imported directly

or indirectly, so long as such duties and other import restrictions remain in effect and this direction is not modified.

"Such proclaimed duties and other import restrictions shall be applied to articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of Cuba in accordance with the provisions of the trade agreement with Cuba signed on August 24, 1934, as amended.

"Because I find as a fact that the treatment of American commerce by Germany is discriminatory, I direct that such proclaimed duties shall not be applied to products of Germany.

"My letters addressed to you on December 30, 1939, and December 18, 1940, with reference to duties heretofore proclaimed in connection with the trade agreements signed under the authority of the Act of June 12, 1934, are hereby superseded.

"You will please cause this direction to be published in an early issue of the weekly *Treasury Decisions*.

"Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

General

NEW VISA FORM

[Released to the press October 29]

The Visa Division, Department of State, has announced the adoption of a new form to be used in connection with the submission of the cases of prospective visa applicants to the Department of State for preliminary examination. This in no way changes the existing procedure for the submission of visa applications to either American Consulates abroad or to the Department of State in Washington.

The new Form BC consolidates the previous biographical statement regarding the visa applicant and the two affidavits of support and sponsorship, which previously have been separately submitted. The new consolidated form is to be submitted in five copies, of which only the original need be notarized.

The use of a consolidated form is expected to facilitate the submission of information required by the Department in acting in its advisory capacity.

The previous forms B, C, and D may continue to be used if submitted to the Department in five copies.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

A tabulation of contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939 through September 1941, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 3 (a) of the act of May 1, 1937 as made effective by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939, and section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939 as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date, has been released by the Department of State in mimeographed form and may be obtained from the Department upon request (press release of October 28, 1941, 54 pp.).

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxembourg; the Netherlands; Italy; Greece; Yugoslavia; Hungary; and Bulgaria) or for the relief of refugees driven out of these countries by the present war.

Cultural Relations

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ART

[Released to the press October 28]

The President has approved the appointment of an Art Committee to advise the Department of State, through the Division of Cultural Relations, regarding the stimulation of artistic interchange among the American republics and the

coordination of activities in this country which concern inter-American art.

This action was taken on October 16, 1941 in accordance with the authority contained in section 2 of the act of August 9, 1939 entitled "AN ACT To authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American republics".

The Committee, which will serve through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, consists of the following members:

Robert Woods Bliss, President, American Federation of Arts, Barr Building, Washington, D. C., *honorary chairman*

Stephen Carlton Clark, Vice President, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y., *chairman*

John E. Abbott, Executive Vice President, Museum of Modern Art, 11 West Fifty-third Street, New York, N. Y.

George Biddle, Painter and Sculptor, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Rene d'Harnoncourt, General Manager, Indian Arts and Crafts Board, Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Grace McCann Morley, Ph.D., Director, San Francisco Museum of Art, San Francisco, Calif.

Daniel Catton Rich, Director of Fine Arts, Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

George C. Vaillant, Ph.D., Director, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mitchell A. Wilder, Curator, Taylor Museum, Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, Colorado Springs, Colo.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press November 1]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since October 24, 1941:

CAREER OFFICERS

O. Gaylord Marsh, of Wenatchee, Wash., Consul General at Keijo, Chosen, will retire from the Foreign Service effective February 1, 1942.

Winfield H. Scott, of Washington, D. C., formerly Consul at Tenerife, Canary Islands, has been assigned as Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Robert P. Chalker, of Pensacola, Fla., formerly Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany.

M. Gordon Knox, of Baltimore, Md., formerly Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany.

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

William R. Morton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Vice Consul at Quebec, Quebec, Canada, has been appointed Vice Consul at Mazatlán, Mexico.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Advancement of Peace: Treaty Between the United States of America and Canada Amending in Their Application to Canada Certain Provisions of the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace Between the United States of America and Great Britain Signed September 15, 1914—Signed at Washington September 6, 1940; proclaimed by the President August 21, 1941. Treaty Series 975. 3 pp. 5¢.

Legislation

Modification of Neutrality Act of 1939: Hearings Before the Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.J. Res. 237, a Joint Resolution To Repeal Section 6 of the Neutrality Act of 1939, and For Other Purposes. [Statement by Secretary Hull, pp. 2-29.] October 21, 22, 23, and 24, 1941. iv, 291 pp.

Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Bill for 1942: Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Bill for 1942 (Including Defense Aid—Lend-Lease Appropriations). Part I: Defense Aid—Lend-Lease. ii, 461 pp.

Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942: An Act Making Supplemental Appropriations for the National Defense for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and For Other Purposes. [H.R. 5788.] Approved, October 28, 1941. [Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942, for lend-lease program, pp. 1-2; and Department of State, pp. 10-11.] (Public Law 282, 77th Cong.) 12 pp.

Supplemental Estimate of Appropriation, Department of State: Communication From the President of the United States Transmitting Supplemental Estimate of Appropriation for the Department of State, for the Fiscal Year 1942, Amounting to \$11,600 [additional for special and technical investigations under the International Joint Commission, U.S. and Great Britain, 1942]. (H. Doc. 416, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 2 pp.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1941

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.—Price, 10 cents - - - - - Subscription price, \$2.75 a year
PUBLISHED WEEKLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET